

SPECIFICATION

[Title of the Invention]

5 SLIM OPTICAL DISC DRIVE

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a conventional slim optical disc drive;

10 FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a slim optical disc drive according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a plan view of a lower case shown in FIG. 2; and

FIG. 4 is cross-sectional view of the lower case taken along line I-I' of FIG. 3.

< Explanation of Reference numerals designating the Major Elements of the Drawings >

110...lower case

15 120... deck

121... dotted line

130... spindle motor

140... driving motor

150... optical pickup

20 160... main control board

161... connector

170...FPC

171... first connecting part

172... second connecting part

25 173... curving portion

180... penetration

200... cover

210... penetration

220...placing part

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Object of the Invention]

[Technical Field of the Invention and Related Art prior to the Invention]

5 The present invention relates to a slim optical disc drive.

 Optical disc drives generally radiate light beams onto recording surfaces of compact discs (CDs) or digital video discs (DVDs) using optical pickups sliding along a radial direction of the CDs or DVDs to record data on or reproduce data from the CDs or DVDs. In particular, slim optical disc drives are manufactured very thinly so as to be
10 mounted into portable devices such as notebooks or the like.

 FIG. 1 illustrates a conventional slim optical disc drive. Referring to FIG. 1, a deck 20 is installed so that it slides into and out of a lower case 1. The deck 20 includes a spindle motor 30, which spins an optical disc D, and an optical pickup 50, which irradiates light toward the optical disc D while sliding in a radial direction of the spinning optical disc D to record data on or reproduce data from the optical disc D. A
15 main control board 60 is installed on the lower case 10 to control the operation of the optical disc D. The main control board 60 is connected to the optical pickup 50 and the spindle motor 30 via a flexible printed circuit (FPC) 70. As the deck 20 slides into or out of the lower case 10, the FPC 70 flexibly folds or unfolds within a space between the
20 deck 20 and the lower case 10. For this, a portion of the FPC 70 is adhered onto the lower case 10.

 In order to manufacture the slim optical disc drive, the deck 20 has to slide into or out of the lower case 10 while keeping very narrow gaps with the lower case 10. Therefore, key factors to determine the thickness of an optical disc drive are the optical
25 pickup 50 mounted on the deck 20, a motor 40 for sliding the optical pickup 50, and the thickness of the spindle motor 30. This is because the total thickness of the optical disc drive may increase to maintain a gap between the deck 20 and the lower case 10 when these parts are put into the optical disc drive.

However, in a case where the optical disc drive has to reproduce data from a CD-ROM and record data on or reproduce data from a CD-RW or a DVD, the thickness and size of the optical pickup 50 increases. Also, the optical disc drive may use thicker parts due to various manufacturing problems. In this case, a space between the deck 20 and the lower case 10 cannot be to accommodate the total thickness of the optical disc drive. Thus, a portion of the deck 20 in which the thick parts are to be installed may protrude slightly downward.

Since the space between the deck 20 and the lower case 10 are quite narrow, the protruding portion of the deck 20 may interfere with the lower case 10 when the deck 20 slides into or out of the lower case 10. To avoid this interference, the space between the deck 20 and the lower case 10 has to be widened, which causes an increase in the thickness of the optical disc drive.

[Structure and Operation of the Invention]

Accordingly, the present invention provides an improved optical disc drive, wherein a space between a lower case and a deck can be adequately modified to reduce the height of the optical disc drive.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a slim optical disc drive including a deck, a lower case, and a cover. The deck has a protrusion on which a spindle motor for rotating an optical disc and an optical pickup sliding along a radial direction of the optical disc drive are mounted. The lower case is installed so that the deck slides into or out of the lower case and has a penetration corresponding to the protrusion. The cover covers the penetration.

It is preferable that the cover covers the penetration so that a lower surface of the cover does not protrude to a lower surface of the lower case. It is preferable that the cover is thinner than the lower case.

The penetration may include a plurality of placing parts that are prepared at the edge of the penetration and has a lower surface recessed by a thickness of the lower

case from the lower surface of the lower case. The cover may be adhered onto the placing part or may be fixed onto the placing part by spot welding.

The slim optical disc drive further includes a flexible printed circuit that flexibly curves as the deck slides into or out of the lower case and dynamically connects
5 electrical parts including the optical pickup installed on the deck to a main control board installed in the lower case. A portion of the flexible printed circuit is fixed to the cover. It is preferable that the flexible printed circuit is U-shaped, and includes a first connecting part connected to the deck and a second connecting part connected to the main control board, where the second connecting part of the flexible printed circuit is
10 fixed to the cover.

The optical pickup may serve to reproduce data from a CD-ROM and records data on or reproduce data from a CD-RW or reproduce data from a DVD.

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the attached drawings.

15 FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a slim optical disc drive according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 2, a deck 120 is installed so that it slides into or out of a lower case 110 along arrow direction A. The deck 120 slides into or out of the lower case 110 while keeping a space with the lower case 110 so that the deck 120 does not interfere with the lower case 110. The deck 120
20 includes a spindle motor 130, an optical pickup 150, and a driving motor 140. A turntable 131 is placed on a rotating shaft of the spindle motor 130 to accommodate an optical disc D. The optical disc D is placed on the turntable 131. The optical pickup 150 irradiates light toward a recording surface of the optical disc D while sliding in a radial direction of the optical disc D to record data on or reproduce data from the optical
25 disc D. The driving motor 140 drives the optical pickup 150 so that the optical pickup 150 slides in the radial direction of the optical disc D.

A main control board 160 is installed in the lower case 110. The main control board 160 controls the whole operation of the optical disc drive and is electrically

connected to the optical pickup 150, the spindle motor 130, the driving motor 140, and electrical parts installed in the deck 120.

When the optical disc drive serves to reproduce data from CD-ROMs, record data on or reproduces data from CD-RWs, and reproduce data from DVDs, the thickness and size of the optical pickup 150 increases. In this case, a portion of the deck 120 on which the optical pickup 150, the spindle motor 130, and the driving motor 140 are installed protrudes slightly downward so that the portion of the deck 120 and sliding spaces of the optical pickup 150 are secured. In FIG. 2, a portion indicated by a dotted line 121 denotes this protrusion 210. It is preferable that a lower surface of the protrusion 210 does not protrude downward more than an upper surface of the lower case 110. Then, a space between the deck 120 and the lower case 110 can be used for installing the spindle motor 130, the optical pickup 150, and the driving motor 140. Thus, an optical disc drive, which can record data on or reproduce data from CD-RWs and reproduce data from DVDs, can be manufactured without increasing the thickness thereof.

In view of design, even though the protrusion 210 does not protrude up to the upper surface of the lower case 110, the deck 120 may interfere with the lower case 110 when sliding into or out of the lower case 110 due to errors in part manufacturing and assembling. Therefore, a portion of the lower case 110 corresponding to the protrusion 210 is removed to form a penetration 180 so as to prevent this interference.

When the penetration 180 is formed in the lower case 110, the following problems may occur. The exposure of the rear surface of the optical disc drive exposes the FPC 170, which degrades the quality of the optical disc drive. Also, the lower case 110 is generally formed of an iron or aluminium plate having a thickness of about 0.4 – 0.6 to make the optical disc drive thin. However, when a portion of the lower case 110 interfering with the deck 120 is penetrated, the structural strength of the lower case 110 may decrease. In addition, when the optical disc drive serves to record data on or reproduce data from CD-RWs and reproduce data from DVDs, the size of the optical pickup 150 and sliding spaces of the deck 120 increase, which increases the

area of the protrusion 210 of the deck 120 and the area of the penetration 180 of the lower case 110. Due to this, the FPC 170 may not be stably adhered onto the lower case 110.

In order to solve these problems, in the present embodiment, a cover 200 is prepared to cover the penetration 180. It is preferable that the cover 200 is made of a plate thinner than the lower case 110. If not, when the cover 200 covers the penetration 180, the cover 200 may protrude downward more than the lower surface of the lower case 110, which may cause an increase in the thickness of the optical disc drive.

FIG. 3 is a plan view of the lower case 110 shown in FIG. 2, and FIG. 4 is cross-sectional view taken along line I-I' of FIG. 3. Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the penetration 180 is formed along the shape of the protrusion 180, and a plurality of placing parts 220 are formed along the edge of the penetration 210. The placing parts 220 on which the cover 200 is placed extends from the edge of the penetration 180 to the inside thereof. It is preferable that upper surfaces 221 of the placing parts 220 are equal to or lower than an upper surface 111 of the lower case 110. Also, it is preferable that lower surfaces 222 of the placing parts 220 are higher than a lower surface 112 of the lower case 110 by the thickness of the cover 200. More preferably, the lower surfaces 222 of the placing parts 220 are formed higher than the lower case 110 by the thickness of an adhesive in consideration of a case where the cover 200 is adhered onto the placing parts 220.

The cover 200 is placed on the lower surfaces 222 of the placing parts 220. Thus, the cover 200 may be fixed onto the placing parts 220 by an adhesive such as a double-sided tape or the like or by spot welding.

As described above, by covering the penetration 180 with the cover 200, the rear surface of the optical disc drive can be prevented from being exposed without increasing the thickness thereof. Also, a decrease in the strength of the lower case 110 due to the penetration 180 can be somewhat reduced.

The FPC 170 includes first and second connecting parts 171 and 172 that are connected to the deck 120 and the main control board 160, respectively, and is made of a material that flexibly folds. In the present embodiment, the FPC 170 is U-shaped, and the first and second connecting parts 171 and 172 are formed at ends of the FPC 170. The first connecting part 171 is connected to the deck 120 having a second PCB (not shown) connected to electrical parts including the spindle motor 130, the driving motor 140, and the optical pickup 150. Thus, the first connecting part 171 can be connected to the second PCB. Also, a third PCB (not shown) connected to the spindle motor 130 is connected to electrical parts including the optical pickup 150 and the driving motor 140. Thus, the first connecting part 171 can be connected to the third PCB. The second connecting part 172 is connected to a connector 161 formed on the main control board 160.

The FPC 170 is located in the space between the deck 120 and the lower case 110. When the deck 120 is completely loaded into the lower case 110, as indicated by reference character B of FIG. 4, only a portion of the FPC 170 close to the first connecting part 171 curves between the deck 120 and the lower case 110 while the remaining portion thereof nearly unfolds. However, when the deck 120 slides out of the lower case 110, the position of the curving portion of the FPC 170 varies along the sliding direction of the deck 120. When the deck 120 is completely unloaded from the lower case 110, the FPC 170 is in a state indicated by reference character C of FIG. 4. A portion of the FPC 170 has to be fixed to dynamically connect the main control board 160 and the deck 120. If not, when the deck 120 slides into the lower case 110, the FPC 170 wholly lifts up, does not smoothly curve between the deck 120 and lower case 110, is caught between the deck 120 and the lower case 110, and interrupts sliding of the deck 120. In some case, the FPC 170 may tear. Therefore, the first and second connecting parts 171 and 172 have to be connected to the deck 120 and the main control board 160, respectively, and from a portion of the FPC 170 slightly away from the second connecting part 172 to a U-shaped curving portion 173 have to be adhered

to the cover 200 by an adhesive such as a double-sided tape or the like. Reference character D denotes the portion of the FPC 170 adhered to the cover 200.

As described above, the cover 200 can serve to cover the penetration 180 so that the FPC 170 is prevented from being exposed through the penetration 180 and degradation in the strength of the lower case 110 is minimized and to fix the FPC 170 to the lower case 110. Thus, when deck 120 slides into the lower case 110, the FPC 170 can stably connect the deck 120 to the main control board 160.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to an exemplary embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

[Effect of the Invention]

Accordingly, a slim optical disc drive can achieve the following effects.

When the slim optical disc drive serves to record data on or reproduce data from CD-RWs and reproduce data from DVDs, the slim optical disc drive can use a cover to cover a penetration of a lower case. Thus, the rear surface of the optical disc drive and a FPC can be prevented from being exposed without increasing the thickness of the optical disc drive. Therefore, quality of the appearance of a product can be improved. Also, the strength of the lower case decreased by the penetration can be enhanced.

Moreover, since the FPC can be fixed to the cover, the deck can be stably connected to a main control board when sliding into the lower case.